



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

PLANS FOR 1920.—The leading feature in the plans for 1920 will be the extension of membership under the new article of the constitution. This should give a better balance between juniors and seniors in our membership. At the same time the officers are anxious that the Association should be strengthened by bringing in as many additional members as possible from institutions where we have now few or no representatives. We ought to double our numbers during the year, and with the increased income extend our influence and release our committees from onerous financial restrictions under which they now labor.

The special topics selected by the Council for discussion by local branches during the year, and by the next annual meeting, include Methods of Increasing the Intellectual Interest of Undergraduates; and the Government of Universities, in connection with the reports on Relations of Faculties to Governing Boards, and on Methods of Appointment and Promotion; also, presumably, the Economic Condition of the Profession, on the basis of an anticipated report from Committee Z.

The interest of local branches should also be appreciably stimulated by the provision for delegate representation at the next annual meeting. A number of branches have already been so represented informally.

FINANCIAL.—Attention is called to the report of the Treasurer on page 27. It will be seen that the actual deficit for 1919 is much larger than was estimated in November. Even with the advance of the dues it will be important to increase the membership if the work of the Association is not to be curtailed. The Treasurer will acknowledge contributions toward the 1919 deficit by publishing names without amounts in a later issue of the **BULLETIN**.

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.—A meeting of the Executive Committee was held in Washington, December 6th. The first steps to permanent organization of the Council have been completed by the appointment of Dr. S. P. Capen, formerly of the United States Bureau of Education, as its Director. The chair-

man of the Finance Committee reported pledges from colleges and universities amounting to more than \$20,000 per year for five years. The Director plans the early publication of a bulletin and expects in particular to keep careful track of legislative developments in Washington affecting higher education. The Director presented a plan of cooperation of the Council with the Institute of International Education and the American University Union in Europe, of which the following is the substance:

*Extracts from Plan for Cooperation.**

It is the desire and the intention of the three organizations to work together in friendliness and mutual helpfulness, each giving prompt information of its policies and plans to the others, so as to avoid overlapping and the appearance of competition.

The major activities of the Council lie in the field of American education. It is primarily concerned with the interrelations of American institutions and organizations, and with their relations to governmental agencies. In the field of international educational relations, however, it undertakes to perform the following functions:

- (a) In view of the recognition of the Council by the State Department and the Bureau of Education as officially representing American higher education, it will receive communications bearing on international educational relations sent by foreign governments to the Government of the United States and involving action on the part of American colleges and universities.
- (b) The Council will endeavor to bring about a greater uniformity of procedure among the bodies now defining standards of American higher institutions. It undertakes to interpret to educational officials of foreign countries prevailing standards and existing lists of accredited or approved institutions.
- (c) The Council proposes to take up with the institutions and organizations included in its membership the question of the appropriate academic rating at American institutions of graduates of French lycées, Spanish or Latin-American Liceos, and other foreign institutions, to the end that American colleges and universities may adopt a consistent and uniform policy toward holders of foreign degrees and certificates.

* Published in full with other material by American University Union in Europe, January, 1920.

The general object of the Union is to serve as a bond between the universities of the United States and those of European nations, especially by encouraging the attendance and advancing the welfare of American students at the universities of France, Great Britain, and Italy through the maintenance of bureaus of information, suitably staffed and equipped, at Paris, London, and Rome.

The general object of the Institute is to develop international good-will by means of educational agencies. It seeks, therefore, to be a bureau of information and advice for Americans concerning things cultural and educational in all foreign countries and for foreigners concerning things cultural and educational in the United States. To that end it has representatives in the capitals of many foreign countries and is in process of securing representatives in all of them. It will not duplicate anywhere, however, work done by the Council or the Union, and will accept the Union officers in France and Great Britain as its representatives in these countries.

European Facilities for American Students.—The Union undertakes to obtain and disseminate information as to opportunities for graduate study, regulations for degrees, and scholarships and fellowships open to Americans in the universities and other institutions of higher education of France, Great Britain, and Italy.

American Facilities for Foreign Students.—The Institute undertakes to perform a similar function for other European countries, for Latin-America, and for the Far East, and to collect and afford information as to like opportunities for foreigners in the United States.

It will be of advantage if American colleges or universities offering special facilities or help to foreign students will send particulars to the Director of the Institute, who undertakes to communicate digests of the information received, and particulars on request, to the Director of the Council and the Secretary of the Union. They on their part undertake to assist him in obtaining such information from the institutions affiliated with the Council or the Union.

Exchange Professorships.—None of the three organizations has any desire to interfere with the arrangements already made

or to be made in the future by any American college or university for exchange professorships, but in the judgment of the representatives of all three it will be advantageous if every American university or college making such arrangements or appointments will communicate them when made to the Director of the Institute, who undertakes, in conjunction with the Director of the Council and the Secretary of the Union, to assist in making such arrangements in response to requests from the administrative head of any American college or university.

It is hoped that American colleges and universities granting leave of absence to members of their teaching staffs will communicate particulars of such leave, when granted, to the Director of the Institute.

The Director of the Institute agrees to issue a questionnaire asking professors willing to take service abroad to inform him as to the character of the service they are willing to undertake and the foreign country or countries in which they would be willing to serve, with such other particulars as they may be willing to give.

The Union undertakes to obtain similar information with regard to British, French, and Italian professors willing to accept temporary teaching posts, or to give lectures in the colleges and universities of the United States.

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES DEVOTED TO HUMANISTIC STUDIES.—By agreement among thirteen national societies there has been established a body to be known as the American Council of Learned Societies devoted to Humanistic Studies, which is to represent the United States in the recently organized Union Académique. In the words of the Constitution:

The Council shall choose such numbers of delegates to represent the United States in the Union Académique as may be prescribed by the statutes of the Union, and shall prepare their instructions, and in general shall be the medium of communication between the Union and the societies which are represented in the Council.

The Council may upon its own initiative take measures to advance the general interests of the humanistic studies, and is especially charged with maintaining and strengthening relations among the societies which are represented in it.

The Council at its preliminary meeting in September formally indorsed the work of our Committee V (Apparatus for Productive Scholarship).

THE ROCKEFELLER GIFTS.—SCHOOL AND SOCIETY for January 3 contains the provisions of Mr. John D. Rockefeller's great gifts of \$50,000,000 each to the Rockefeller Foundation and the General Education Board.

In transmitting the gift to the General Education Board Mr. Rockefeller forwarded this memorandum:

"The attention of the American public has recently been drawn to the urgent and immediate necessity of providing more adequate salaries to members of the teaching profession. It is of the highest importance that those intrusted with the education of youth and the increase of knowledge should not be led to abandon their calling by reason of financial pressure or to cling to it amid discouragements due to financial limitations.

"It is of equal importance to our future welfare and progress that able and inspiring young men and women should not for similar reasons be deterred from devoting their lives to teaching.

"While this gift is made for the general corporate purposes of the board, I should cordially indorse a decision to use the principal, as well as the income, as promptly and largely as may seem wise for the purpose of cooperating with the higher institutions of learning in raising sums specifically devoted to the increase of teachers' salaries."

Dr. Wallace Buttrick, president of the General Education Board, makes the following statement:

"The general public is well aware that the salaries of instructors in colleges and universities have not thus far, in general, been sufficiently increased to meet the increased cost of living. The General Education Board has since the close of the war received applications for aid from colleges and universities the sum total of which would practically exhaust the working capital of the board.

"An emergency exists. It is urgently necessary to take steps to increase salaries in order that men in the teaching profession may be able and happy to remain there, in order that young men and young women who incline to teaching as a career may not be deterred from entering the teaching profession, and, finally, in order that it may not be necessary to raise tuition fees and thereby cut off from academic opportunity those who cannot afford to pay increased tuition.

"As Mr. Rockefeller's memorandum shows, he recognizes the urgency of the present situation, and has given this large sum to the General Education Board to be used in cooperation with the institutions for the purpose of promptly increasing the funds available for the payment of salaries. It has been the policy of the board to make contributions to endowments, conditioned upon the raising of additional supplementary sums by the institutions aided."

AMHERST MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIP FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS.—The BULLETIN is indebted to President Meiklejohn for the following details in regard to this fellowship:

*A fellowship to perpetuate the memory of those
Amherst men who gave their lives for an ideal.*

"Realizing the need for better understanding and more complete adjustment between man and existing social, economic, and political institutions, it is my desire to establish a Fellowship for the study of the principles underlying these human relationships.

"To be eligible for appointment to this Fellowship, a candidate should be a college or university graduate—though not of necessity a recent graduate. During his previous training he should have shown those qualities of leadership which are founded on strength of character. He should have given evidence of marked mental ability in some branch of the Social Sciences—economics, political science, and history—and have given promise of original contribution to his particular field of study. He should intend to devote his life to the betterment of social conditions through teaching in its broad sense, journalism, politics, or field-work.

"A Fellow shall be appointed every second year for a period of not more than four years, depending upon the qualifications and requirements of the individual candidate. It is earnestly desired that at least half of his appointment shall be spent in study in Europe. The last year, in part or in whole, . . . shall be given to Amherst College. It is hoped that each Fellow shall at some time deliver a course of lectures at Amherst, and that these may be published."

The Fellowship Fund will provide \$2,000 a year for each Fellow.